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cinity, July, none have ever been seen, they having retired to the ranges beyond that in which Mt. Lowe is situated.

I believe but very few California Cuckoos have been seen during the past ten years. During the same period The Western Winter Wren has been seen but twice and then in mid-winter. It is unnecessary to call attention to other identifications almost as glaring, for enough has been shown to illustrate the danger of publishing local lists without years of experience gained in the locality itself. This especially applies to the mountainous regions of the West where our California ornithologist would not dare to make a record without having evidence not only to satisfy himself but also that which would satisfy his associates in the club as well. In other words no identification is accepted without the specimen to back it, except in species that differ so as to allow no chance of error and the observer known to be familiar with it.

The value of local lists cannot be disputed but they should be made up from observations and facts indisputable, especially when such lists are given color by the standing of the author.—F. S. P.



APPENDIX TO COOK'S "BIRDS OF COLORADO." The "Birds of Colorado" in bulletin form by W. W. Cooke, has just been strengthened by a second appendix, giving us a total number of species to the credit of the state of 387, of which 243 are known to breed. Prof. Cooke has put much time, travel and expense into this work and has threshed into reliable form the multitude of notes and publications bearing on this subject which he could bring to light. There yet remain large tracts of country within the state which have produced no notes, and additions will be made to the list from year to year.

Mr. Cooke gives Colorado a list greater than any other State in the Union, excepting Nebraska, whose list counts up 400. The list is subdivided in many interesting ways, such as "birds breeding in the mountains but not on the plains," "birds of the plains," "residents the year round" and "winter visitors only." The list of stragglers of which but one record is known number sixty-seven, among them mention being made of such rareties for this section as three varieties of surf ducks, a Roseate Spoonbill and the Connecticut and Canadian Warblers.

Our quail (introduced) promise future variations from the natural order of distribution. The farming country from Denver to Fort Collins is much infested with quail, both from the East and Texas. The California partridge has been introduced in Mesa County on the western slope and has thriven wonderfully, while the Scaled Partridge is slowly spreading over a large area in the southeastern part of the state. Our friend, R. C. McGregor, comes in on the list by a substantial addition of a Ridgeway's Junco, while I regret to observe that Mr. Cooke has brought to notice all my old papers in amateur journals, which I had considered safely buried.—F. M. DILLE.

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